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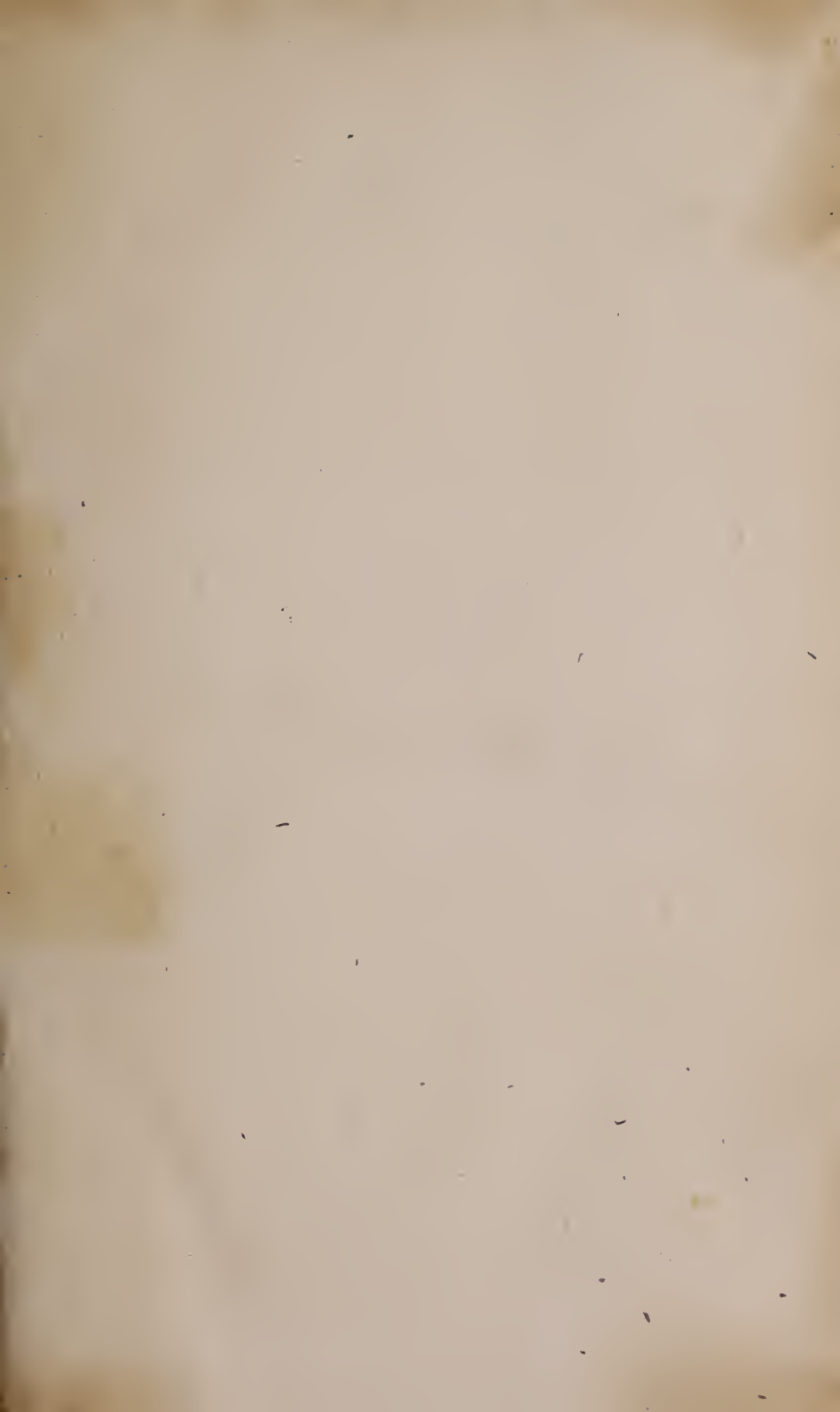
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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. 24, 1848.

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXIV.]

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1848.

[No. 9.

Relations between the American Colonization Society and the Republic of Liberia.

MUCH anxiety has been felt on this subject, since the Declaration of Independence. Many of our friends and patrons have feared that something would arise to interfere with the regular operations of this Society. Many of the colored people have feared that their prospects were rather dark; that some policy would be adopted, which would cut them off from the privileges which past emigrants to Liberia have enjoyed. We have had many letters of inquiry and remonstrance on the subject. To some of these we have given satisfactory answers; to others we have given assurances that there was nothing to fear; that the grand interests of this Society and Liberia were one, and that all matters would ultimately be settled in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

It is now our pleasure to inform our readers that this is in a fair way of being accomplished.

On the 12th ult. a delegation from the Executive Committee met the

Commissioners from the Republic of Liberia, in the city of New York, and continued their deliberations until the 18th, when the Board of Directors met, and received the Report of the Executive Committee, and heard in person the Commissioners, and after three days deliberation, adopted unanimously a plan of union, which received the hearty concurrence of the Commissioners, and also of President Roberts, who was present on the occasion. The articles of agreement are yet subject to the approval of the Legislature of Liberia, before they are finally ratified and binding. We presume there is no doubt but that they will meet with the full and hearty assent of every true Liberian.

We therefore lay them, at once, before our readers, for their information and satisfaction, believing that we shall thereby allay many anxious fears, and awaken a new interest in Colonization:—

“Articles of agreement between the Republic of Liberia and the American

Colonization Society, entered into by the Directors of the Society and the Commissioners of the Republic, in the city of New York, on the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1848; and which, if ratified by the Government of Liberia, within the space of twelve months from this date, shall be binding both on the Society and the Republic :

“Article I. The Society hereby cedes all its public lands within the limits of Liberia to the said Republic subject to the following provisions, viz :

“1. The Government shall allow to emigrants the quantity of land heretofore allowed them by existing regulations, out of any unoccupied or unsold lands ; and when the Government sells any of the public lands, every alternate lot, or farm, or section, or square mile or miles, shall be left unsold, to be assigned to emigrants.

“2. All sales shall be at public auction to the highest bidder. Lands after having been offered at auction and unsold, may be sold at private sale not below a price to be fixed by law.

“3. The tracts reserved for emigrants may, with the assent of the Society, be exchanged for others of equal value; or sold, and the proceeds devoted to the purposes of education.

“4. The Government of Liberia shall appropriate at least ten per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to school or educational purposes.

“5. The Government of Liberia

shall hold the land heretofore appropriated to the Kentucky Society for the occupancy of emigrants from said State ; and the land heretofore assigned to the Mississippi Society shall be held for emigrants from that State ; and the Blue Barre territory shall be assigned to emigrants from the State of Louisiana ; it being understood that all these lands are to be held by the Republic on the same terms and provisions as the other public lands.

“6. The Society shall retain the right of locating emigrants in any of the present settlements.

“7. New settlements are to be formed by the concurrence and agreement of the Government of Liberia and the Society.

“8. The lands held by the Republic for the occupancy of emigrants shall be exempt from taxation.

“9. The Society shall retain possession of one hundred acres of land around the United States building for recaptured Africans, for the use of the United States Government.

“10. The Society shall retain the public farm, the colonial store and lot and wharf ; also the lot in Greenville ; and if requested the Government shall deed to the Society a lot in Bassa county, and a lot of suitable size in each of the new settlements formed on the coast ; which property and all the improvements which the Society shall make on it, shall be exempt from taxation : but the Society shall take such care of said lots as the citizens are required to take of theirs,

in order to prevent their becoming nuisances; and in case of neglect, the town authorities shall be authorized to abate such nuisances at the expense of the Society.

"*Article II.* The Society shall have the privilege of introducing and selling in the Republic any and all the articles included in the monopoly of said Republic, the proceeds to be appropriated to the support of emigrants after their arrival in Liberia.

"*Article III.* The Government shall allow the Society to introduce all its stores, provisions, and furniture, for the support and use of emigrants, free of duty; and the vessels chartered by the Society and carrying emigrants, shall be free from light house and anchorage duties.

"*Article IV.* Recaptured Africans shall be admitted as heretofore, the United States Government making provision for their support.

"*Article V.* The Society shall give to the Republic of Liberia the Government House, furniture, and public offices, Fort Johnson, and such munitions of war now in Liberia as were presented by the Government of the United States to the Society.

"*Article VI.* These articles may be altered at any time by the mutual agreement of the Directors of the American Colonization Society and the Government of Liberia.

"*Article VII.* It is hereby agreed, that after the said Republic shall have acted upon and duly ratified the foregoing articles, as herein provided for, and shall have furnished the Society with the duly authenticated evidence thereof, the Society shall be bound, and hereby binds itself to execute and transmit to the said Republic such instrument of writing or deed as shall be by said Republic deemed necessary fully to confirm, convey and vest in said Republic the title in fee simple to all the said lands, subject only to the conditions and reservations herein contained.

"In testimony whereof, the commissioners of the said Republic, and the chairman and secretary of the Board of Directors, and secretary of the Society duly authorized to sign the foregoing agreement, have respectively set their hands and seals in duplicate."

BEVERLY R. WILSON,	[SEAL]	} Com ^s
JAMES S. PAYNE,	[SEAL]	
JOHN MACLEAN,	[SEAL]	
<i>Chairman of Board of Directors.</i>		
JOSEPH TRACY,	[SEAL]	
<i>Secretary of the Board.</i>		
W. McLAIN,	[SEAL]	
<i>Sec'y Am. Col. Soc.</i>		

Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence,

M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE,
ELLIOTT CRESSON,
JOHN N. MCLEOD,
PAUL T. JONES,
JOHN B. PINNEY.

Citizens of Liberia in the United States.

THERE are at the present time upwards of a dozen citizens of Liberia in the United States. Some of them came on their own private business,

and some on the business of the Government. It has been our privilege to be with them, to see and to hear them in various circumstances and situations. And suffice it to say, that the favorable opinions which we had previously formed of them, have not been in any manner changed. We attended several public meetings, at which they delivered addresses. The impression was uniformly good. The Editor of the *N. Y. Recorder* makes the following remarks on the subject:

"We were present at the Rev. Mr. Jacobus' church in Brooklyn last week, at the meeting which was addressed by President Roberts and his associates. It is difficult to allude to the tone and bearing of the addresses made on the occasion, with any hope of conveying to others the impression made upon our own mind, for the reason that we saw the African race under a totally new aspect, and witnessed developments of its powers in the reality of which we could not have believed before seeing them. A gentleman was with us whose long Southern residence had made him familiar with the race as it exists in this country, and he declared it difficult to believe the evidence of his senses, so great were the changes which a different and better condition had wrought in these sons of Ham. The tone of conscious inferiority and servility, so universally and so naturally characteristic of the race here, had given place to a manly bearing which at once commanded respect. It would be difficult to collect a more intelligent or respectable audience, and upon such an audience they made a most favorable impression. It added to the interest of the occasion that the speakers had been long residents of

Liberia—one of them from ten years of age. His education had been, therefore, wholly Liberian."

We may truthfully say that these men have fairly brought *Liberia* before the audiences whom they have addressed. None could hear them, without feeling that he was called to look at and decide upon a question disconnected as it were from the Colonization Society. Has not the "Ruler of Nations" called the Liberians to a high commission? is not their influence to extend to the interior, unknown tribes? are not civilization, republicanism and Christianity to proceed from them over that vast continent? they may! why should they not? the Liberians themselves seem to have grasped the great idea, and to have incorporated it into the foundations of their Republic.

They are gathering strength and nerving themselves for the fulfilment of such a destiny!

We venture to say that there were but few persons present at their meetings, in whose minds thoughts similar to the above are not awakened.

Under such light and influence, we do not see how it is possible for the opposers of the Colonization Society longer to maintain any decent pretence for a justification of their course. The paper above quoted makes the following statement of the question:

"Independent of the Colonization Society, the Liberian republic ought not to share in the prejudices with which that Society has been hitherto,

and is now to some extent regarded. The question which now presents itself to the wise, the philanthropic and the good, is—not whether Colonization will abolish slavery; nor whether the Colonization Society was originated in good or bad motives; but, as facts now are, is the Liberian Republic worthy of sympathy, encouragement and patronage? Does it offer to the colored man a home where he may attain the inherent rights of his nature, and develop them uninhibited with a mountain weight of repugnance to his color and his race? Does it promise to facilitate the abolition of the nefarious slave trade, and to open the way to the civilization and Christianization of the degraded people of the African Continent? These are the real questions which now demand consideration.”

And they are capable of a satisfactory answer. Who that heard the Liberians speak could doubt as to the facts!

We would therefore put this question, if the Republic of Liberia is worthy of sympathy, how should

that sympathy be shown? If it is the proper home of colored men, and there are many of them who are convinced of the fact, and anxious to go there, but have not the means, is there any thing which can and ought to be done to aid them? If the slave trade can be put down by colonies along the coast, how can colonies be planted there? If Africa can thus be Christianized, ought not the work to enlist in its aid liberal donations and fervent prayers? And without or apart from the *Colonization Society*, how is this great work to be carried on! Is there any other cheaper, speedier and successful means of doing it! Who can answer? The value of the Colonization Society thus far may be estimated by what Liberia now is and must become! Here, then, we are willing to rest the question, whether the Society is worthy of support. In such company we hazard nothing in leaving it. May the response come speedily!

Movements among the Colored People.

THE Rev. S. S. Ball, the delegate sent by the colored people of Illinois to Liberia, returned in the Liberia Packet, and spent several days in this city during the past month, and was treated with great respect and hospitality by the colored people. Large meetings were held in the Baptist Church in 21st street, in Asbury Chapel, and in first Colored Presbyterian Church, for the purpose of having his report about Liberia. He spoke about an hour and a half each

evening, giving a very minute account of the soil, climate, productions, citizens, laws, institutions and government of Liberia. He expressed himself as well pleased with the country. And it is his intention to endeavor to interest his brethren in Illinois and take with him a large emigration. His addresses in this city were well received by the colored people, among whom we do not know of any who are disposed to oppose Liberia, or deny its claims

to their attention, but it would be too much to say that they are disposed to emigrate themselves. Many of them are highly intelligent and educated, and would make excellent citizens of Liberia, were they so determined. That their condition would be greatly improved, we have not a doubt. If we are not mistaken many of them are of the same opinion. But there are minor difficulties in the way, which keep them in their nest at present, and probably will for a long time to come; there are some among them however who are determined to see Liberia for themselves and try their fortunes there. Of such we expect a small company to sail in the Packet on the 5th inst., and if we mistake not their metal we shall hear a good report of them hereafter.

We ought to have mentioned that Judge Benedict was in this city, and attended one of the meetings above alluded to, and made an address which was very creditable to him, and gave great satisfaction to the people.

We shall await the influence among the friends of the delegates who went out from Ohio, Ky. and Illinois, to Liberia, and returned in the Packet, with considerable anxiety. We have no doubt as to the character of the influence which they desire to exert; but we are in much uncertainty as to the result on the minds of the colored people. In many instances they have refused to hear "Moses and the Prophets" on the

subject. Whether any other influence can convince them, is yet to be determined.

While the Board of Directors were in session in New York, the Commissioners from Liberia, with President Roberts, were invited by the colored people to meet them and give them information about Liberia. We were present. There was a large assembly, the Anthony street Church being full. President Roberts, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Payne, and Mr. Russell all made addresses. After they were through, an opportunity was given to ask them questions. Several had them asked and satisfactorily answered; when a person came into the house and made his way up the aisle until he could get the attention of the chairman. With much self complacency, and with a manner and air which indicated that he was accustomed to control and manage his brethren, he commenced by saying "that he had just come into town, and was surprised to find his friends engaged in holding a colonization meeting. That question had been settled long ago! and the *Liberia Humbug*," at the utterance of these words, the audience raised a tremendous hissing; when his voice was next heard, he was saying "This is a free country,"—but the hissing and the cries of "hear him," were louder than his voice, and the house got into a general uproar, and the chairman threatened to leave the chair—and finding it utterly impossible to induce them to order, the meeting was

then adjourned and every one put his voice on the highest key, and the noise was tremendous. At length there was a clinching and scuffling up near the pulpit, and a cry of "a fight, a fight," and the women leaped over the tops of the pews and made for the doors, and the house was finally cleared. The impression was that *Morrill* (for such was his name) had come there on purpose to break up the meeting, and having accomplished his object he was too cunning to be found in the melee that followed.

A stronger demonstration of the goodness of the cause espoused by the Liberians could not have been made!

From the newspapers we learn that another meeting was held in New York before the commissioners left the city. The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following account of it:

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.—It is well known that the free colored people of this country have heretofore very generally opposed the Colonization enterprise—partly perhaps through a misapprehension of its objects. From what we see and hear we are convinced that they will soon be found among its most zealous friends. The following notice of a meeting of colored people in this city, is furnished us by one of the persons present, himself a colored man:

The colored citizens of New York

held a meeting on Monday evening, 31st ult., in Zion's Church, for the purpose of eliciting information respecting the Republic of Liberia. Rev. S. W. Chase was called to the chair, and T. Jennings was appointed Secretary. Prayer by the Rev. J. N. Gloucester. The Chairman stated that several distinguished citizens of the Independent Republic of Liberia being now on a visit to this city, and a large number of respectable citizens of New York having expressed a desire to hear verbal accounts of the Republic from those who had resided there, a respectful note had been addressed to them, inviting them to attend a public meeting for that purpose. They cordially accepted the invitation, and Rev. Messrs. Wilson and Russell were now present to answer any questions which might be proposed by the meeting.

On motion it was resolved that thirty minutes be allowed for the purpose of proposing questions, or handing them to the Secretary of the meeting. Whereupon Messrs. Vaniels, Van Ranslaer, Clark, Johnson, Rankins, and Rev. Mr. Monroe, asked about forty questions, respecting the government, climate, soil, products, health of emigrants, compensation to laborers, population, and many other topics, which were answered in a clear, precise, and highly satisfactory manner. The utmost harmony and good feeling pervaded the meeting to its close, which was near 11 o'clock. The impression produced upon the audience was most happy; and many are thinking seriously of emigrating to Liberia.

Late Intelligence from Liberia.

GREENVILLE,
Sinou Co., Liberia,
June 16th, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—By the Li-

beria Packet, which arrived at this place on the 5th instant, I received your favor of the 10th of April, enclosing an invoice of medicines ship-

ed on board the Packet. I presume you have received my letters by the Nehemiah Rich,—the last of which was written at this place, the latter part of March. You will doubtless be informed by Mr. Benson, of the safe arrival at Bassa of the immigrants who were sent out in the Packet.

On the perusal of my letters by the Packet, I was for a short time at a loss to determine whether I ought to remain longer at this place, go to Bassa, or embark for the United States. Notwithstanding you had given me some intimation of the probable arrival of the other two companies of immigrants within a few months after the arrival of the Nehemiah Rich and the Amazon; yet I confidently hoped that circumstances would not so urgently require my continuance in Liberia, longer than the time of the departure of the Packet for the United States, as to prevent me from embarking in that vessel. For months, I had been fondly cherishing the endearing idea of being permitted again to press the soil of my native land, and again to enjoy the society of loved ones on the other side of the deep, broad ocean; and you may rest assured, sir, that it required considerable mental effort for me to change my arithmetical calculations from days to months, to go back in my mental elaborations from the apparently lengthened diurnal revolutions of the earth, to the tardy pace of the nocturnal luminary, and suddenly to demolish the beautiful castles which, in both my waking and sleeping dreams, had arisen up before me, located, of course, on the bank of the lovely Potomac. You may depend on it, sir, that it is no inconsiderable consideration to be situated as I have been during the greater part of the last five years—not only an exile from my native land, but a resident

of a country which the Almighty has evidently interdicted to the white race, except at the expense of much physical suffering, and eventually, of premature death. But as I have not yet become entirely broken down, and as circumstances at present, seem to demand that I should continue a while longer in Liberia, I will endeavor to make myself contented, and do the best I can. As it was not expedient for Dr. Roberts to leave his charge on the St. Paul's rivet and at Monrovia, and to go to Bassa with the immigrants by the Packet, I should have determined to go to Bassa myself, in the Packet, on her return from Cape Palmas, had it not been for the assurance which you gave me in your letter of the embarkation of about one hundred immigrants for this place, within a few days after the time of the sailing of the Packet, which company I am daily expecting; and notwithstanding this, I think I should have determined to go to Bassa to attend the company landed at that place, had I not been informed that about half of the people are located at Bexley, and the other half at Bassa Cove. Of course, neither Dr. R. nor myself, could attend to them all, unless they were all in one place; consequently, I have concluded to remain at this place at least for several months longer. Besides, medical assistance can be more readily obtained at Bassa than at either this place or Monrovia, and Mr. Benson informs me that he will be able to get along with that company in the absence of Dr. R. and myself, if neither of us can give them our personal attention. It is probable that Dr. Roberts may go down to spend some time with them as soon as he can prudently leave his laborious and responsible charge in Montserrado county. I have requested him to do so if circumstances will admit. Of

the ninety-one immigrants with whom I came to this place last March, seven have died, one of whom was a poor skeleton of humanity, who had been a helpless idiot from her infancy, the daughter of Hannibal Ross. Another was a delicate girl named Catherine Witherspoon, and another, a youth, named Riley Ross, both of whom, according to the statement of their parents, had always been very sickly. The other four were small children, the oldest of whom was less than seven years. None of the adults have died, except the idiot woman. Several of the rest of this company have weakly constitutions, and some of them still require my daily and particular attention. The noble-hearted and generous Henry Patterson, Esq., of Baltimore, will doubtless be pleased to hear that none of the people who were sent to Liberia through his liberality, and for whose comfort he so generously provided, have died, except a child about five years old. The Patterson people all appear to be industrious and enterprising, and I have no doubt that they will do well in this country. The Witherspoon people, who also were sent to Liberia by the venerable sage of Ashland, generally exhibit a disposition to live by their industry, and I believe they will get along comfortably and independently. Indeed, I have sometimes been obliged to interpose my authority to prevent some of the men from exposing themselves so much by laboring in the rain, and some of them have suffered considerably in consequence of being thus exposed. Nearly all of these people have drawn land a little back from the Sinou river, about two miles from this place. The tract which the Ross people have, being separated from that of the Patterson and the Witherspoon people, by a small creek, the former

tract being sufficiently commodious to accommodate all the remaining people of the Ross families whenever they may arrive. The location of these people is decidedly preferable to that of Readsville; the land being perhaps equally arable, more elevated, and farther from the river, and not being liable to be everflown.

Mr. Murray will write to you respecting the proposed settlements on the Blue Barre side of the river, and as he knows more about the matter than I do, and is the person in authority in this part of Liberia, I must refer you to his statements. I believe that he will endeavor to comply with the wishes of the colonizationists of the State of Louisiana, and with your directions so far as circumstances will possibly admit, though it may not be altogether the most judicious course to endeavor to form a settlement, at present, among the Blue Barre people, yet, if possible, the company which we are daily expecting, or a portion of the people, will probably be located on that side of the river, you may rest assured that your expressed desire will be complied with if such compliance will not probably prove decidedly detrimental to the comfort and welfare of the immigrants. According to the last report of Dr. Roberts, to me, he has been more successful with his charge than I have been with mine. I have directed him to report directly to you respecting the state of the immigrants who have been under his medical care. Though my original number was rather greater than his, yet if his bill of mortality shall prove to be less than mine, he will be entitled to more than a proportionate amount of credit for his medical skill in the treatment of the acclimating fever. I hope that Mr. (Dr.) Smith, will be able to come out in the Packet, the next trip, if not before.

In conclusion, permit me to say that, if you should not see me in the United States in November, which is possible, though not very probable, you may expect me soon after the warm weather of the next year shall have set in, in your chilling and heating climate. I must leave for the United States in the Spring of 1849, if a comfortable conveyance shall be presented, if not before, whatever may be my future destiny in life, unless death may interpose an insuperable barrier.

Yours truly,

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Rev. Mm. McLAIN,

Secretary, &c.

GREENVILLE, Sinou Co.,
June 17, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your favor of the 11th April, containing the charming intelligence of the chartering of the "Col. Howard," to carry immigrants from Charleston and Savannah, to be landed at this place. I am truly rejoiced, it cheers my heart, and every preparation is being made to give them a friendly and comfortable reception. On their arrival, I will summon the Blue Barre Chieftains, and endeavor to arrange with them about the forming of a settlement on some part of the Blue Barre Territory, opposite Greenville. The Point is almost entirely occupied by fishermen. A settlement cannot be formed there unless they are removed, or a part of them. The Point is not the place to settle farmers; it will best suit merchants and traders, and if well laid off and properly built up, it will be the handsomest and best sea port town in Liberia.

The immigrants by the "Nehemiah Rich" are doing pretty well; their settlement will be a very pretty one. They are clearing off the land quite fast, and they will soon have

a good portion of land cleared off and planted.

I assure you, sir, every effort will be made to have your wishes and instructions carried out as far as is practicable. I know it is the ardent desire of the Louisiana Colonization Society, to have a settlement on the opposite side of the river; every thing in my power will be done to effect it.

The Doctor and myself, are getting on pretty well. What I will do when he leaves, I know not. Greenville is certainly improving quite fast; the population is not quite as small as when I arrived here, May, 1844.

Accept my kind regards, and believe me,

Yours truly,

R. E. MURRAY.

Rev. Wm. McLAIN.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA,

Monrovia, July 1, 1848.

REV. Wm. McLAIN—*Dear Sir*:—The arrival of the "Col. Howard" with ninety-nine immigrants from Savannah, Georgia, brought to hand your favor of 3d May. I am glad to find the spirit of republicanism is becoming so diffused among the people of color in America.

The company by the Packet is at Bassa Cove and Bexley. On their arrival, the company under my charge had been out not *three* months—not feeling myself justifiable in leaving them, I concluded not to accompany them to their destination. For as relapses are much more severe in their consequences than the first attack, I deemed my continuance with my charge essential to their well being.

Mr. Benson, their agent, was advised of this course by Gen. Lewis, and consequently, he employed physicians there.

A part of my charge is at Monro-

via, and the others, at the settlement of Virginia; some fifty odd at Virginia, and the rest of them at Monrovia, amounting to about eighty. Of this company, one man, of the company per "Amazon," on recovering from an attack of fever, gradually bringing up from the excessive debility which ever succeeds an attack of African fever, the poor fellow was taken with the cholera-morbus, which swept him off at once. Also, a child has died, about six months old. Its mother being ill with the fever, the babe had to be put with a *wet nurse*, residing a mile or two from the mother. There it was taken sick, and my being to and fro the settlements, was not aware of it until it had become greatly reduced. It died soon after.

None of the rest have died, and all at present are convalescent, having all gotten through the fever, unless imprudence throws them into a relapse. There are two or three of the company who were chronically effected before they left America; one, a woman that came in the Amazon, had an affection of the head, of which she often complained. A man was in like manner affected. One of the company by the Nehemiah Rich, a part of which was left under my charge, was also affected with a chronic disease. Of the welfare of these, I feel very considerable apprehension; but with due and proper caution on their part, with my medical aid and advice, I am happy to say that they are now all doing well, and bid as fair for becoming citizens of Liberia by the purchased right, in passing through the furnace, as any of their neighbors.

The receptacle on the St. Paul's is a capital affair. Its situation and admirable construction in affording free and full ventilation, which is such an invaluable luxury to the

fevered patient, speaks well for the judgment of him that had the supervision thereof. It conduces greatly to the safety of immigrants, in undergoing the acclimating process. Was such a receptacle erected at the settlements of Bassa and Sinou, it would be of inestimable advantage, for I feel assured that the safety of immigrants during the acclimating process, would be greatly enhanced. And while they would insure immigrants comfortable and commodious tenements, they would, at the same time, be of no inconsiderable benefit to the attendant physician, in advantageously arranging his sick in wards, which would be under his immediate notice; the which, at a glance, he might inspect. Such an arrangement is very essential in watching the effects of the medicine administered. What a decided advantage such an arrangement would have over the present, where the physician has to walk from a quarter to half a mile from house to house, on his professional rounds. In consequence of which, he must lose many favorable opportunities in the administration of remedies which are so essential in cases of continued fever. And more so, where you have not nurses skilled or experienced in attendance on the sick, which is sadly the case in Liberia.

My "better half" has had an attack of the fever. It kept her behind her entrenchments for about a couple of weeks. Since then, she sallies out whenever she chooses. Now and then, *John Bull** fires at her, which throws her into a chill, which is attended by its consequent fever. This lasts for a few hours, after which, she is up and about again. She is much pleased with her new home in Africa, and is endeavoring to familiarize herself with the things of this sunny land.

* So the fever is usually called.

My health has been somewhat impaired, from my having to be so often exposed to the inclemency of the weather, in ferrying up and down the river in the rain. It has not rendered me unable to attend to my professional duties, as I use appropriate prophylactics on such occasions.

* * * * *

Mrs. R. sends her compliments to you.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

H. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. Wm. McLain,

Col. Rooms, Washington City.

—

EDINA, G. B. COUNTY,

June 26th, 1848.

VERY DEAR SIR:—You will excuse me for my very long silence; it has been on account of circumstances over which I had no control, for I am not in the habit of making promises and not making an effort to perform them. The vessel that I intended to send the things by, went to the Galenas, and was sold to the slave dealers, and since that period every vessel passed for the Gold Coast and took their way to Ame-

rica, and not until the Liberia Packet came, could we get an opportunity to send articles of export, &c., to America. I herewith send you a small bag of coffee of my own raising, weighing thirty-eight pounds, which I wish you to receive by the way of remembrance, with my kind regards to you and all your family, for their goodness, &c., exercised towards me, I shall send you more coffee before long. You may expect to hear from me now often, as there is a direct line of communication between this and the U. S. You will please let Mrs. Catherine Johnson have two pounds of this coffee. As strange things are happening in the U. S. with respect to railroads, &c., even so strange things are happening here, for Liberia is declared an independent State, under a republican form of government; the constitution like that of the U. S. We are now waiting for the acknowledgment of the U. S. Hoping that we shall hear from you soon, and that this may find you and all your family well, as this leaves us all the same,

I remain yours, respectfully,

JAMES MOORE.

To Dr. McWILLIAMS.

Letters from our Correspondents.

(LETTERS FROM A COLORED MAN IN ALABAMA.)

WE give below, a letter written by a free colored man in Alabama, as information of what is going forward in that quarter. We have had several letters from him and from others, all of which indicate the existence of a spirit of inquiry about Liberia.

TUSKALOOSA, ALA.,

June 12th, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—After a long silence, I again take up my pen to

communicate to you some facts in relation to the subject that lay nearest my heart, save that of the Christian religion, that of African colonization. You no doubt think me a dull and unworthy correspondent, and very justly too, for I ought to have written you months since, and I am quite ashamed of myself for not doing so. Pardon me, kind sir, for the past, and I promise you to do better for the future. Your very kind favor of the 27th February, was

duly received; likewise, the different numbers of the Repository you was so pleased to send me, *i. e.* the January, February, March, and April numbers. The May and June numbers I have not received, and am indeed puzzled in mind as to the reason why, unless it is my unfaithfulness in corresponding; and should this be the fact, I have not a word of complaint to utter, for I do assure you, sir, I feel myself under undying obligations to you for the care that I have received at your hands, to say nothing of the flattering and kind manner in which you regarded and noticed my letter; and if you have been induced to stop sending me the Repository because of my failing to write you, please pardon my past negligence, and send me the May and June numbers, together with the subsequent numbers. I have used some efforts to make the numbers of the Repository that I have received, useful, so far as lay in my power to do so. I have read and caused to be read, to the superstitious and prejudiced of our people, every opportunity, and I am proud to say, with some success. I have not failed in but a single instance, of removing old prejudices; and I still think, with patience in one hand, and perseverance on the other, I may succeed, even in that instance. I have traveled some the past winter, and have met with a great many free persons, and have never failed to bring the subject before them when an opportunity offered; and though I have met with the enemy in his strong-hold, I have never failed to completely rout him by and with the aid of your valuable Repository. There are many in the State that are willing to go to Liberia, and all they wait for, is to see certain ones of their friends make the move. I candidly believe if I were ready at this time to go, I could easily raise a company

of an hundred or more; but when I would reason with any upon the subject, they bring this to their relief: That I am willing they should go, but am not willing to go myself. Sir, my intention fully is to go to Liberia if it should please the Lord to spare my life. I have a ten years' business to try to settle up in this country, before I can leave for Africa's shores. If I can succeed only tolerably in collecting what is due me in this country, I shall be able to go to Liberia independent of aid from your benevolent society; but if I can't collect my dues, I shall be poor and dependent. So you perceive, sir, that it only requires a move to be made by some one in whom the people have confidence, to put the whole column in motion. My word for it, whenever there is a start made in Alabama, the whole body of free people will join in a solid phalanx. I intend making a tour through North Alabama, and perhaps I may extend my trip into Tennessee, as I have some business in that part of the country; also some relations, that I desire to confer with concerning Liberia. Should I go, sir, you shall hear from me at Huntsville. I will write you from that place, informing you of the results of my labors in that quarter. Fail not to send me the Repository, and write me upon what grounds it was discontinued, and if you are tired sending it gratis, write me and inform me as to the subscription price, and the money shall be punctually paid, for I would not be without it under no consideration. I will write you again upon the reception of your answer to this.

Believe me, sir, with considerations of the highest regard and esteem,

Your obedient servant,

S. WESLY JONES.

Rev. Wm. McLain,

Washington City, D. C.

TUSKALOOSA, ALA.,
July 23d, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—After my respects and sincerest wishes for your future welfare and happiness, I will inform you that I have been quite unwell since I wrote you last; but I have so far recovered, as to be able to resume my business. I have been on a short tour in the adjoining county to this, a week or so since. I found there a few free persons whom I talked with upon the subject of Liberia, and they, all of one accord, agree that it is the best thing they can do for themselves; but they are poor and seem disposed to defer going, until they can get something ahead, to commence life upon in a new and distant clime. I think of starting to Walker county in this State, in a day or two, and if I should meet with any free people in that region, it shall be my first care to endeavor (as it always is,) to impress upon them the importance of African colonization. The Repository, I find to be a valuable assistant; it serves me to prove many assertions that I make, and in many instances removes mountains of prejudice, which, I am persuaded, nothing else that I may be in possession of, could effect. Your valuable Repository for May and June, were promptly received. You sent me two numbers for June, instead of April, May and June; the two numbers for June, however, answered a good purpose. I was enabled to divide them between two families, who manifest some concern about Liberia, and I hope the copies thus bestowed, will do some good, and I am persuaded that they will effect more than I could otherwise do. You will please accept my humblest acknowledgments and gratitude for the favors conferred, and believe me, dear sir,

Yours and the Society's

Devoted friend,

S. WESLY JONES.

P. S.—You shall hear from me again soon. I would be pleased and much gratified to have a line from you soon.

Yours truly,
S. W. J.

—
THE following letters contain sentiments which are worthy of general circulation. We receive many letters of similar character:

TUCKAHOE,
Jefferson Co., E. Tenn.,
July 26, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I made collections for the Colonization Society in Hopewell and New Market churches. In Hopewell, we collected \$6 25; in New Market, \$6 75, making \$13. I was glad that we got even as much. After I saw the amount collected, small as it was, I tendered my thanks and the thanks of the Society to the congregations for their contributions.

I have been looking to see New England coming with their money at this time of need; but I do not see it. On the receipt of every new Repository, I instantly turn to the receipts, and am uniformly constrained to say—too poor, manifold too poor! I feel astonished that free, intelligent America, is so slow in taking hold of this grand object of benevolence. I regard the object of your Society as second to none of the benevolent efforts of the day. If Liberia should, (and I hope it will,) go on in its government, republican, and wise in its institutions, civil and religious, growing more stable, becoming more enlightened, reaching its influence far, far, far up into the interior, over native and savage tribes, so that instead of thousands being under the government and influence of the now little colony of Liberia, there will be millions, many millions, enjoying just and equitable laws, and the

light and quiet of Christianity, and the stop of the cruel slave trade. When all this and much, very much more shall be done, (for this is God's society—I do not think that the Abolition society is God's,) then will it be said by all the enlightened, the world over, that your little Society, giant-like, took hold on the boldest, yea, the mightiest object for the promotion of human happiness and good ever thought of or attempted by man's kindest benevolence. God will accomplish all this and more, through your little Society. Let those that have the management of this great object, trust in the Lord with all their heart, and lean not to their own understanding.

* * * * *

Excuse the length of this communication.

JOHN M. CAMPBELL.

Rev. WM. McLAIN.

NEW BERLIN, PA.,

July 29th, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed, I send for American Colonization Society, nine dollars, (\$9,) collected in the *three small congregations* which I serve, as follows: In New Berlin congregation, \$5 38; in Mifflinburg, \$1 40; in Hartleton, \$2 22—\$9 00.

I am sorry I cannot, by our collections, send you at least ten times the amount of the above, for your most benevolent and Christian enterprise. I do rejoice, however, to

learn from your "Repository," the cause is gaining such favor every where, and the prospects of the Republic of Liberia give such promise of good, not only to the free colored population in this country, but especially to poor benighted Africa. We trust the true estimate is yet to be made of the vast importance of the colonization cause. From present prospects, there is no limits to be fixed; but with the entire temporal and spiritual regeneration of Africa. But this enterprise has a most happy reflex influence on the hearts of all in our own country, who take an interest in it. The benevolent feelings which it awakens and cherishes in behalf of a down-trodden portion of the human race, are not the least in the good results. It is truly pleasant to see every where throughout our land, the readiness with which many hearts respond, and many hands contribute to the calls of your Society. Still there must be a mightier impulse given to the enterprise before it shall accomplish what it is so happily calculated to do.

There has been for a considerable time, no agent through this region of the country, to stir up the people to their duty in this matter, and consequently, comparatively little interest is felt, and but little done for either the Pennsylvania Colonization Society or for the American Society.

I remain yours, very truly,

JAMES WILLIAMSON.

Rev. WM. McLAIN.

Auxiliary Society in Memphis, Tennessee.

BELOW will be found the proceedings of a meeting held in Memphis, Tenn., for the purpose of forming a Colonization Society, together with the constitution adopted on the occasion. We have received several

letters from friends in other parts of the State, giving us information of a cheering character. Heretofore we have accomplished very little in that State. We are now assured that better things are at hand.

CONSTITUTION OF THE MEMPHIS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Article 1.

This Society shall be called the Memphis Colonization Society, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

Article 2.

The objects to which its attention shall be directed, shall be to aid in colonizing in Liberia, the free colored population of the United States, not only by the contribution of money to the Parent Society, but also by the dissemination of intelligence concerning the operations, objects, and prosperity of the colonization enterprise.

Article 3.

The annual contribution of any sum, shall entitle a person to be a member of this Society, and the contribution at any one time, of ten dollars, shall entitle a person to membership for life; and any person contributing annually not less than one dollar, shall, in addition to the privilege of membership, be entitled to receive without charge, a copy of the Liberia Advocate.

Article 4.

This Society shall meet annually on the second Monday in November, for the purpose of electing the officers, and receiving the report of the Treasurer and Board of Managers. At which time, this Constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Article 5.

The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice President, a Secretary, Treasurer, and twelve Directors, who shall hold their offices until their successors shall be elected, and who shall constitute a Board of Managers; any five of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article 6.

The Board of Managers shall appoint an Executive Committee, to consist of the President, or in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents, the Secretary, Treasurer, and two of the Board of Managers; a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and whose duties shall be, to take a supervision of all business appertaining to this Auxiliary, and perform whatever may be proper to be done in the interim between the annual meetings.

MEMPHIS, *June 12, 1848.*

At a meeting held on this day at the First Presbyterian Church in this city, the foregoing Constitution was adopted.

A resolution was adopted with a request to the clergy of the city, to present the subject, the objects, and the aims, to their several congregations on the Sabbath preceding or succeeding the fourth of July, of the American Colonization Society, and take up a collection in aid of the enterprise.

The following persons were elected officers of this Society for the present year: J. B. KERTLAND, President; LITTLETON HENDERSON, Secretary; REUBIN L. KAY, Treasurer.

MEMPHIS, *July 22, 1848.*

REV. WM. McLAIN—*Sir*:—Enclosed you have the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of this place, held on the 12th June, for the purpose of organizing an Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, which will, I trust, be useful in promoting the cause of colonization in this portion of the West. The time has come when all good citizens should take a deep interest in this enterprise.

Please inform me who are the of-

sicars at this time, of the Parent Society, and whether any change has been made in that connection recently. We shall take great pleasure in corresponding with the Parent Society at all times. Your name having been mentioned as the

Corresponding Secretary, I have taken the liberty of addressing you as such.

Yours respectfully,

L. HENDERSON,

Cor. Sec. of the Memphis Col. Soc.

Complimentary to President Roberts.

THE following letter signed by the chairman and twenty of the members of the Liberia Association was addressed to President Roberts while in this country. We hoped to have been favored with a copy of his answer, but have not yet received it:

CHARLESTON,

June 29, 1848.

Most honored and distinguished sir,—The members of the Liberia Association of Charleston, South Carolina, would, upon the occasion of the distinguished arrival of yourself and a portion of your family into the United States, together with the other honorable gentlemen and ladies that accompanied you across the Atlantic, most respectfully tender you their homage as the well deserving and honored President of the Republic of Liberia, and also an illustrious personification of the true dignity of character and progressive mental capacity of the colored man when placed under circumstances favorable to development. Debarred by our peculiar situation from tendering you a welcome into the city of our temporary sojourn, where we would gladly honor ourselves by extending to you our hospitalities; yet we cannot suppress the emotions of our hearts produced by the fact being known of your arrival as noticed above, but must content ourselves for the present with only expressing our fervent aspirations for the health,

comfort, and happiness of yourself, kindred and compatriots, during your journeys and abidings from home.

Our institution, as its name suggests, is founded upon the basis of the emigration of its members to Liberia, at such times as may be consistent with the adjustment of their affairs. Many have already departed in the late expedition from Savannah, Georgia; others will depart in the ensuing fall, and henceforth, until they shall all be gathered in the land of their forefathers; and there, under the folds of the Lone Star Flag, wrought by hands so fair, and elevated by a devotion to liberty so great, to live or to die as it may please their Heavenly Father to ordain. That the efforts of the philanthropic members of the Colonization Society for the amelioration of the condition of the colored people in the United States, and the illumination and regeneration of Africa, are noble and humane, and more practicable than all dwellings in theorems and unproductive excitements, we think clearly discernible to all who look to behold the truth impartially. Let the position of Liberia attest for this. Unto us her evidence is sufficiently convincing. Thus our motto is, after conviction, action—ours it shall be then to join you, toil with you, and honor your country and its institutions for the noble exemplification you have given to the world of the truth, that the faculties necessary to the culture of virtue and knowledge,

are indigenious to the mind of the colored man. And commending yourself, kindred and friends, also the objects of your mission, to the pro-

tection of our all-wise and beneficent Providence, we subscribe ourselves,
Respectfully,
Your obedient servants.

[From the N. E. Puritan.]

An Instructive Thought.

MR. TRACY, in a statement of the Colonization enterprise, made before the Essex South Conference of Churches last week, remarked in substance, that the negroes in Liberia had shown themselves to have better ideas of republican liberty, and better capacity to establish and sustain republican institutions, than any or all the nations of Europe. As to the fact in this case, there can be no dispute. What an affecting contrast do we now see between the peace and order of the Liberian Republic and the distressing confusion of the French Republic! And what has caused the difference? Those negroes have not only had the advantage of copying our institutions and transferring the results of our national experience—our laws, constitutions and usages—for all this might the French do, if they were able to take them into their national idea and conviction. But these negroes' ability goes further. They have got the true idea of republican liberty *in its origin from the religion of Christ*; so that they are able to transplant the whole tree with its roots;—while if the French should undertake a mere copying of our constitutions and laws, it would be a transplanting of the tree

without its roots. And this may show us how much of our national blessings we owe to the Gospel of Christ.

To show how firm and well acknowledged is the authority of the free government in Liberia, Mr. Tracy stated one fact of this kind. It is well known that many of the native chiefs of the territories bordering on Liberia have come in and sold their land, and cheerfully submitted to the civil jurisdiction of Liberia. And such is the fame and force of Liberian law, such the prestige of the authority of the President of this Republic, that a distant chief, having no connexion with Liberia, and no way under its jurisdiction, came to the President and solicited a commission as a justice of the peace. The parchment was given him bearing the great seal of the Republic. He returned with it to his people, and commenced business as a justice of the peace. The result was, that his authority was acknowledged by every one, and his sentences did not even require a constable to execute them. Thus are the heathen yielding to the sway of that authority which is based on the Gospel of the Son of God; and God is sending the rod of his strength out of Zion.

Death of Mrs. Roger M. Sherman.

AMONG the last acts of Mrs. Sherman was a contribution to this Society of \$30, to constitute a friend of hers a life member. It had been repeatedly our pleasure to acknowledge such favors at her hand.

We have indeed lost a warm friend and a liberal supporter.

The following just tribute to her worth is from the pen of one who knew her well.

“Mrs. Elizabeth Sherman, widow

of the late Hon. Roger M. Sherman, died at Fairfield, Ct., on the 3d instant, in the 75th year of her age.

"Thus has passed away all that remained of the family of a man of eminent distinction in the church and the state. His venerable relict, who has now followed him to the grave, adorned the station allotted her by Providence, by bringing to it intellectual powers and accomplishments not inferior to those of her distinguished husband. Remarkable for her conscientiousness, prudence, wisdom, her firmness and steadfastness of attachment to the doctrines and ordinances of the gospel, her zeal in maintaining religious institutions, her liberality to the poor, and in sustaining the missionary and charitable enterprises of the day, she was in all these high points of a spirit congenial to his 'like precious faith,' his cordial and efficient fellow-helper with him 'ready to every good work.' In her death the poor universally mourn the loss of a great benefactor. The church bewails the removal of a strong pillar. Benevolent institutions will miss a constant and generous patron. Society suffers the loss of a bright example and firm supporter of whatever is pure and lovely and of good report. A large circle of attached and confiding relatives and friends weep over the departure of one with whom they oft took sweet counsel, 'sorrowing most of all because they shall see her face no more.' But 'she rests from her labors and her works do follow her.'

"Her numerous friends will be glad to learn that after a life of great

bodily suffering, her last sickness was almost wholly without pain; and that after struggling with doubts and fears, (the result of a naturally desponding temperament) through most of her pilgrimage (when she had ceased to answer other questions,) she responded affirmatively and unqualifiedly to the question put by her pastor, 'Can you trust yourself entirely in the hands of your Saviour?' This was almost her last utterance. And they who know her, know that she could not have said what she did not mean.

"In accordance with the mutual understanding and united wishes of herself and husband, she has made the following bequests to religious and public institutions. She has bequeathed her miscellaneous library, house and homestead, to the First Ecclesiastical Society of Fairfield, together with a fund of \$2,500 for the purpose of keeping the same in repair; the former for the increase of the ministerial library, the latter for a parsonage.

"She has given the law library of her late husband to the county of Fairfield, for the use of the bar and courts of said county; \$4,000 to the corporation of Yale College, on the condition that they pay an annuity of \$200 to one of her nephews during his life; \$2,000 to the East Windsor Institute; \$4,000 to the American Home Missionary Society; \$4,000 to the American Colonization Society; \$4,000 to the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford; \$500 to the Female Beneficent Society of Fairfield." A.

Purchase of Territory.

[COPY.]

Deed for the leeward half of "Little Colah" Territory, purchased March 6, 1848.

THIS INDENTURE, made this sixth

day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, between Tar alias Prince, Jack Sabby, Jack and Tom

Freeman, King and Chiefs of "Little Colah," of the one part, and J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and agent for the American Colonization Society, of the other part,

WITNESSETH, That we, the aforesaid King and Chiefs, for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents, to us in hand paid by John H. Chavers and William J. Roberts, commissioners on the part of J. J. Roberts aforesaid, the receipt whereof we do hereby individually acknowledge, have bargained, granted, sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents do bargain, grant, sell, alien, enfeoff and confirm to the said J. J. Roberts, in trust for the American Colonization Society, one-half of that tract of country known as the Territory of Little Colah on the West Coast of Africa, and bounded as follows: Commencing at a river called "Beah," which divides the Territories of Little and Grand Colah, thence running in a northerly direction about six miles, to a bed of rocks about two miles from the town, situated on a point, in a line along the sea coast, thence in the interior about forty miles, thence leading around at a right angle, and running in the direction of Trade Town on a little river which divides Little Colah from Trade Town, thence along said boundary line to the sea or place of commencement.

Said description of above boundary is intended to include one-half of the Territory known by the name of Little Colah. To have and to hold all the territory aforesaid, together with the harbors, islands, lakes, woods, ways, water, water-courses, mines, minerals, and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining, unto the said J. J. Roberts and his successors in office, in trust for the American

Colonization Society. And we, the said Tar alias Prince, Jack Sabby, Jack and Tom Freeman, of the Little Colah Territory, do covenant to and with the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and agent as aforesaid, that at and until the ensembling hereof, we had good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the aforesaid Territory in fee simple; and that we, the said Tar alias Prince, Jack Sabby, Jack and Tom Freeman, King and Chiefs of the Country aforesaid, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, will forever warrant and defend the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and agent as aforesaid, and his successors in office, against any person or persons claiming any part or parcel of the above named Territory.

In witness whereof, we, the King and Chiefs aforesaid, hath hereto set our hands and affixed our seals the day and year first above written.

TAR alias ^{his} PRINCE, King,
mark.

JACK ^{his} SABBY, Governor,
mark.

JACK, ^{his} one of the Chiefs,
mark.

TOM ^{his} FREEMAN, one of
mark.

the Chiefs.

J. H. CHAVERS, }
W. J. ROBERTS, } Commis'rs.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of HENRY CHASE,
ANDREW VINES,
COLSTON M. WARRING.

A true copy:

D. B. WARNER, *Sec'y of State.*

—
Deed for the leeward half of "Grand Colah" Territory, purchased March 11, 1848.

THIS INDENTURE, made this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, between Will Buckler, Jack Harris, and William Free-

man, King and Chiefs of Grand Colah, of the one part, and J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and agent for the American Colonization Society, of the other part,

WITNESSETH, That we, the aforesaid King and Chiefs, for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred and ninety dollars to us in hand paid, by John H. Chavers and William J. Roberts, commissioners on the part of J. J. Roberts aforesaid, the receipt whereof we do hereby individually acknowledge, have bargained, granted, sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents do bargain, grant, sell, alien, enfeoff and confirm unto the said J. J. Roberts, in trust for the American Colonization Society, one-half of that tract of country known as the Territory of Grand Colah, on the West Coast of Africa, and bounded as follows: Commencing at a small country town situated on a hill or small mountain called "Weah," and running in a south-easterly direction along the line of the sea coast about three miles, to a river called "Bees," which separates Grand Colah from Timbo, thence into the interior about forty miles, thence leading around until it strikes the northern boundary of said Territory, thence along said boundary line to the sea or place of commencement.

Said description of above boundary is intended to include one-half of the Territory known by the name of Grand Colah. To have and to hold all the Territory aforesaid, together with the harbors, islands, lakes, woods, ways, waters, water-courses, mines, minerals and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining, unto the said J. J. Roberts and his successors in office, in trust for the American Colonization Society. And we, the said Will Buckler, Jack Harris, and William Freeman, of the Territory

aforesaid, do covenant to and with the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and agent as aforesaid, that at and until the en sealing hereof, we had good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the aforesaid Territory in fee simple; and that we, the said Will Buckler, Jack Harris, and William Freeman, King and Chiefs of the Country aforesaid, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, will forever warrant and defend the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and agent as aforesaid, and his successors in office, against any persons claiming any part or parcel of the above named Territory.

In witness whereof, we, the King and Chiefs aforesaid, hath hereto set our hands and affixed our seals, the day and year first above written.

WILL ^{his} × BUCKLER, King,

^{mark.}
JACK ^{his} × HARRIS, one of the
^{mark.} Chiefs,

^{his}
WILLIAM × FREEMAN, one
^{mark.} of the Chiefs.

J. H. CHAVERS, }
W. J. ROBERTS, } Commis'rs.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of D. McMULLEN,
WM. H. HARVEY,
JEFFERY HORACE,
S. WASHINGTON,
C. M. WARRING,
HENRY CHASE.

A true copy:

D. B. WARNER, *Sec'y of State.*

Deed for the entire River Sesters Territory, purchased March 14, 1848.

THIS INDENTURE, made this fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, between Ben Grouse and Grand Bob, King and Chief of River Sesters, of the one part, and J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and

agent for the American Colonization Society, of the other part,

WITNESSETH, That we, the aforesaid King and Chief, for and in consideration of the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, to us in hand paid, by John H. Chavers and William J. Roberts, commissioners on the part of J. J. Roberts aforesaid, the receipt whereof we do hereby individually acknowledge, have bargained, granted, sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents do bargain, grant, sell, alien, enfeoff and confirm unto the said J. J. Roberts, in trust for the American Colonization Society, all that tract of country known as the Territory of "River Sesters," on the West Coast of Africa, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the "Bar" of said Territory, out of which a large river empties itself, called the "River Sesters," "River," which leads into the interior some considerable distance, forming the northern boundary of said Territory, thence running along the line of the sea coast in a southeasterly direction about six miles, to a river called "Parne," which forms the northern boundary line of "Poor River," thence running into the interior about forty miles, thence leading around at a right angle, and running in the direction of the river, "River Sesters," until it strikes said river, thence along said boundary line to the sea or place of commencement.

Said description of above boundary is intended to include all the Territory known by the name of "River Sesters." To have and to hold all the

Territory aforesaid, together with the harbors, islands, lakes, woods, ways, water, water-courses, mines, minerals and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining, unto the said J. J. Roberts and his successors in office, in trust for the American Colonization Society. And we, the said Ben Grouse and Grand Bob, of the Territory aforesaid, do covenant to and with the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and agent as aforesaid, that at and until the ensealing hereof, we had good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the aforesaid Territory in fee simple; and that we, the said Ben Grouse and Grand Bob, King and Chief of the Country aforesaid, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, will forever warrant and defend the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and agent as aforesaid, and his successors in office, against any person or persons claiming any part or parcel of the above named Territory.

In witness whereof, we, the King and Chief aforesaid, hath hereto set our hands and affixed our seals, the day and year first above written.

BEN ^{his} X GROUSE, King,

GRAND ^{his} X BOB, Chief.

J. H. CHAVERS, }
W. J. ROBERTS, } Commis'srs.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

C. M. WARRING,
HENRY CHASE.

A true copy:

D. B. WARNER, *Sec'y of State.*

[From the Daily Evening Traveller.]

From Liberia.

WE have received our files of the Liberia Herald to the 30th of June.

The intelligence furnished by the Herald is encouraging, as respects the general prosperity of the new republic of Liberia. The inhabitants are represented as busy and happy

in the successful pursuit of mercantile and agricultural occupations; and among the wild tribes of the interior, the truths of the gospel were spreading rapidly under the instructions of the missionaries.

Increased interest was taken in the

cultivation of the soil. In all parts of the republic, the inhabitants were turning their attention to this most important of all branches of industry, and, in consequence, the value of farming lands had somewhat advanced. The beautiful banks of the St. Paul's and the St. John's, it is said, will, in a few years, present a prospect that will richly repay the visitor for any trouble he may be at, in wending his way up these noble streams. Already may be seen rich fields of rice, sugar cane, and other productions, adorning these banks. The cultivation of ginger, pepper, arrowroot, ground nuts and coffee, was engrossing all minds. These articles are raised for exportation, and it is stated that they will well repay the cultivator for any outlay it may be necessary for him to make, while they are coming to perfection.

Coffee, the most valuable of all the productions of Liberia, requires some four years to grow, before it will give to the cultivator any income.—After that time, however, the tree with little or no labor bestowed on it, will yield two crops a year.—The quality of the Liberia coffee, by competent judges, is pronounced to be equal to any in the world. In numerous instances, the Herald says, we have seen trees full of coffee, only *three years old*. The other articles, if planted at the commencement of the rainy season, will arrive at maturity in less than one year from the time of planting. The rainy season had fairly set in. On the 10th, 11th and 12th of June it not only rained, but poured. The Herald mentions one individual who had raised and manufactured the present season more than three thousand pounds of excellent sugar, and a quantity of beautiful syrup. Some of the farmers were already eating new rice.

The slave trade was still going on at New Cess, notwithstanding the

assurances given by the Spanish occupants to the contrary, which led the British to withdraw their force from there. The Herald states that the Spanish occupants manifest no disposition to evacuate the place and discontinue the traffic, and urges that the determination heretofore expressed by the President of the Republic, to break up the slaving establishment at New Cess, should be immediately carried into effect.

A Hamburg schooner, the "Herald," in going out of Cape Palmas harbor, came in collision with a Liverpool barque, and was so much injured, that after being with considerable difficulty taken to Monrovia, she was condemned and sold. The Vice President (in the absence of the President) of the republic, purchased the schooner, and had repaired, and armed and equipped her, for the protection of the coast and the suppression of the slave trade.—This is the beginning of a navy for the new republic, and the editor of the Herald, without blaming the executive, expresses his regret at the purchase. He is in doubt whether it will prove a blessing or a curse to the community.

Speaking of a recent large increase of population by immigration from the United States, and of the prospect of still larger accessions speedily, from the same quarter, the Herald says:

"Let them come—they cannot come too fast, provided they be of the right stamp. Men, and women too, to be sure—of sense and perseverance—who have calculated on some difficulty and trial in settling a new country—who will not be dismayed by small things—who will suffer, yet go forward, these are the immigrants we want. They may come as fast as they please, Liberia is large enough for them."

Notwithstanding the cry of "hard times," which has reached Monrovia.

the Herald states that there has been erected the present season, a greater number of houses than in any previous year.

The Liberia Packet, by which our papers were brought, made the passage out in 32 days and home in 26 days; the latter being the shortest

passage on record. She carried out 140 emigrants.—Among the passengers whom she brought from Liberia, are Judge Benedict, the Chief Justice of the republic of Liberia, the Hon. Mr. Russworm, Governor of the Maryland colony at Cape Palmas, and Mr. James B. McGill.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

Colonization.

Messrs. Editors,—The following letter, though not designed for publication, might I thought be useful as containing the views of a distinguished civilian on the points in question, and being accompanied by a handsome donation, shows the interest he feels in the cause. Pittsfield is the summer residence of Mr. Appleton.

J. N. D.

PITTSFIELD, August 9, 1843.

Dear Sir:—I have yours of yesterday calling my attention to the Colony of Liberia, and asking for a donation to encourage emigration to it.

I consider the establishment of that Colony a very interesting event, and now, as I have heretofore done, cheerfully contribute to its support. I consider it interesting as making the experiment how far the African race is capable of civilization, and a regularly organized government. This is a question of deep interest. This colony has made a good beginning under circumstances highly favorable to the full development of the powers of the race, and I hope it may continue to fulfil the sanguine expectations of its founders. A moderate increase by emigration from this country would seem most favorable in calling into action the self-reliance so necessary to success. The effect of this colony in civilizing the large native population under their govern-

ment or influence, is the circumstance which will be looked at with the greatest solicitude.

I do not consider the efforts of the Colonization Society as having any appropriate bearing on the question of the extinction of slavery in the United States. The power of emigration is so small as to be but a drop from the bucket compared to the annual increase of the black population. It is a relief to be sure, as affording an asylum for the few slaves occasionally emancipated in the slave States. But the want of education and of moral character in most of these emancipated slaves, makes it questionable whether a great increase of their number would be favorable to the experiment of civilization, which it is so important to carry out.

I have been surprised to see so little attention paid to the question of emigration of blacks to the West Indies, especially to the English islands, where free labor is so much wanted, and to which the expense of emigrating is so trifling compared to that of Africa. It appears to me to be a subject well worth the attention of the Colonization Society.*

African slavery is the exciting topic of the day. It is a curse which has been entailed upon us. I consider it a tremendous social and political evil. It degrades labor, the very foundation of all civilization

* The Constitution of the Society restricts its operations to Africa.—Editors J. C.

It is, politically, an element of weakness in the State which adopts it. But we of New England, are free from it, and ought to be able to look at it coolly and calmly. I think the South wrong in claiming the *right* to introduce slavery into territory now free. Their arguments appear to me weak and baseless. It is difficult to found a natural *right* on an original *wrong*. This claim should be resisted as a matter of principle by the whole of the free States. At the same time, as a practical question it is probably unimportant, since there is apparently no inducement to introduce slave labor in either Oregon, California or New Mexico. The whole ground was yielded with Texas.

As to the existence of slavery in the slave States, secured by the constitution, I see no reason why we of the free States, should make ourselves very unhappy about it. Why not leave it to the parties immediately concerned? It is a matter sufficiently troublesome without our interference. Interference in the affairs of others is always distasteful, sometimes hateful—especially when accompanied by the denunciation of sinfulness. Such denunciation comes with an ill grace from fallible humanity. The question of sinfulness should be kept where it belongs, between the individual and his Maker.

As a political question, the abolition of slavery in the slave States, has difficulties apparently insurmountable at present. As a question of property, it involves an amount of about a thousand millions of dollars. For whatever may be said, slaves are property to all intents and purposes, in the States which have established slavery; property is essentially the creature of legislation. Was such an amount of property ever voluntarily relinquished or an-

nihilated? Would it be possible to make to the owners indemnifications on any principle of law or equity? A still greater difficulty remains, the question of political rights. Let visionaries say what they will, there is an impassible gulph which separates the two races, the African and the Caucasian. There is something abhorrent to most people in the mixture of their blood. At all events, as a matter of fact, amalgamation is impossible. Can the two races live together with equal social and political rights? It is believed to be impossible. Without a change in human nature, the more powerful race will oppress the weaker. Witness the actual state of the Jews in the midst of Christendom.

At the same time, without foreign interference, there is little doubt that slavery will gradually be abolished in the most northern of the slave States. It may be abolished in all of them when slave labor ceases to be profitable: when labor in the cotton growing region is of no more value than it is in many parts of Europe. No one would accept a slave, white or black, in Ireland.

On the whole, I consider the question of the abolition of slavery in the United States, one of those great and difficult problems, entirely beyond the power of man to solve.

Fortunately, events of this kind are controlled by a higher and wiser Power, on which we may rely with perfect confidence that they will work together for good.

You will thus perceive that I have complied with your request, that I should give you my opinions on the whole of this subject.

I remain, very respectfully,

Your very obedient serv't,

NATHAN APPLETON.

Rev. J. N. DANFORTH.

[Extracts from Liberia Herald.]

Late Intelligence from Liberia.

AGRICULTURE.—We are rejoiced to see the interest which all classes of our citizens are taking in the cultivation of the soil. From all parts of the Republic, we hear, that as a general thing, they are turning their attention to this most important of all branches of industry; and in consequence the value of farming lands is somewhat on the advance. The beautiful banks of the St. Paul's and the St. John's will, in a very few years, present a prospect that will richly repay the visiter for any trouble he may be at in wending his way up these noble streams. Already may be seen rich fields of rice, sugar cane and other productions, adorning these banks. The cultivation of ginger, pepper, arrowroot, ground-nuts and coffee are engrossing all minds—these articles will be for exportation, and will well repay the cultivator for any outlay it may be necessary for him to make, while they are coming to perfection.

Coffee, the most valuable of all our productions, will require some four years to grow, before it will give to the cultivator any income—but it will be recollected, that after that time, the tree, with little or no labor bestowed on it, will yield two crops a year. The quality of Liberia coffee, by competent judges, is pronounced to be equal to any in the world. In numerous instances we have seen trees full of coffee, only *three years old*. The other articles if planted at the commencement of the rainy season, will arrive at maturity in less than one year from the time of planting.

Orders have come from Sinoe for "seed ginger," and we are gratified to learn, that a supply has been sent down. We have every reason to believe, from the well known industry of the people of that county, that

every exertion will be used to raise this article, with the other articles we have named, in the greatest abundance.

LIBERIA SUGAR.—Mr. Cyrus Willis of Millsburg has made this season more than three thousand pounds of beautiful sugar, and a quantity of excellent syrup. Owing to a severe accident which befel Mr. Willis just as he was ready to commence grinding, and which kept him in his bed several weeks, he was unable to manufacture all of his large field of cane, and which lessens considerably the quantity of sugar and syrup he expected to make. From the quantity of beautiful cane he had, it was supposed that it would yield easily eight thousand pounds of sugar, and a considerable quantity of syrup.

THE SCHOONER HEROLD OF HAMBURG CONDEMNED.—On the night of the 27th ultimo, the schooner "Herold," of Hamburg, J. J. Kruger, master, in coming out of Cape Palmas harbor, was run into by a barque, which proved to be the "Cistrean," of Liverpool, Armstrong, master, bound for the Bonny river—both vessels suffered severely, especially the Herold, she being by far the smallest vessel. The Cistrean was sailing before the wind, when the collision took place, and came down with great force upon the Herold, causing a tremendous concussion, and making the Herold a perfect wreck,—carrying away her bowsprit, jibboom, stem and cut-water clean off the bow. The Cistrean sustained less damage, her bulwarks were stove in, some yards sprung, and spars broke and carried away; besides both vessels had to cut away considerable of their standing and running rigging, in order to get clear of each other. The master of the Cistrean sent his boats

on board of the *Herold*, to ascertain the nature of her damages, and to return several of her crew, who had during the collision, jumped on board his vessel. The master and supercargo of the *Herold* having expressed their determination not to leave their vessel, the English Captain returned to his barque, and kept with the *Herold* until day light, when he proceeded on his voyage. The *Herold* after a long and troublesome passage arrived in this port on the 14th inst., where she found the U. S. Brig "*Porpoise*," Lieutenant commanding Alexander G. Gordon, and several other vessels. Commander Gordon, at the request of the master and supercargo of the *Herold*, ordered a survey to be held on board the *Herold*. The survey was held on the 16th inst., by Benjamin F. Sands, Esq., 1st Lieutenant of the U. S. Brig "*Porpoise*," Captain R. E. Lawlin of the Ship *Madonna* of New York, and S. J. Gamage of the barque *Adeline* of New York. The *Herold* was pronounced, by these gentlemen, to be unseaworthy, and in consequence was condemned. She will be sold here as soon as her cargo is landed.

WE have received by the "*Liberia Packet*" the last Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, in which there is much to interest our Liberia readers. We will in our next number, make some extracts.

THE LIBERIA PACKET.—This beautiful vessel, with her pleasant and accommodating commander, Jas. H. Goodmanson, Esq., arrived in our port on the 16th inst, after a passage of 32 days from Baltimore. She brought out 140 immigrants for Grand Bassa, and 4 for Cape Palmas. Among the passengers, are Elders S. S. Ball and Walker,—Mr. Ball comes at the instance of the convention of the Colored Baptist Churches,

in Illinois, and Mr. Walker is sent out by the colored people of the State of Ohio. The mission of these gentlemen is to ascertain the true condition of Liberia. If they become favorably impressed with its state and condition of things, such will be their report to their constituents, and it is supposed that large numbers will immigrate to this Republic from those States.

RELIGIOUS.—The Providence Baptist Church of this town, has elected Elder Boston J. Drayton its Pastor. He is quite popular as a preacher, and very agreeable to the respectable body of Christians over whom he is called to preside. Elder Drayton comes to Liberia under the auspices of the American Southern Baptist Missionary Society, and it is hoped that his acceptance of the pastorate of this church will meet the cordial approbation of his Board.

THE LAUNCH.—On the 15th inst., a handsome and respectable sized craft was launched from the wharf of our esteemed fellow citizen, Jas. B. McGill, Esq. She is now being rigged into a schooner, and will shortly leave for our trading points. We wish her every success,—she is owned by Mr. McGill, and is called the "*Patsey*."

IT is reported that a Krooman has been purchasing slaves in the neighborhood of Little Cape Mount. This report has been rumored in our town and seems to be confirmed, as Prince Job Cain of Grand Cape Mount, has made a statement to the effect in a letter, to gentlemen of this place. The Executive, we are informed, sent a person to Little Cape Mount to ascertain the truth of this report, but we have not heard of his return. We are of opinion, however, that the Krooman could not have made many purchases, as we are informed that

Mr. Green of this town, who has been at, and in the neighborhood of Little Cape Mount for several months past, saw nothing of this Krooman but heard that slaves were wanted for the Gallenas market, and it was probable that some had been procured.

If only one slave has been purchased at that place, we hope the Executive will take immediate steps to bring its chief to a severe reckoning for permitting the traffic to be carried on in or about his neighborhood.

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Marine list—Port of Monrovia.

ARRIVALS.

May 6. Liberian schooner Hannah, Madison, master, from the windward.

May 6. Liberian sloop Nathan Bangs, Hunt, master, from the leeward.

May 14. American ship Madonna, Lawlin, master, from the leeward: passengers from Cape Palmas, Rev. Mr. Appleby, lady and son, and Mrs. Perkins, and son, and Mr. John Moore; from Sinoe, Hon. Edward Morris.

May 14. Hamburg schooner Herold, Kruger, master, from the leeward, in a wrecked condition:

May 15. American barque Adeline, Gamage, master, from New York, via Sierra Leone.

May 16. Liberian schooner Hannah, Madison, master, from the leeward.

May 16. Liberia Packet, Goodmanson, master, 32 days from Baltimore, with 140 emigrants.

May 17. Liberian schooner Hannah, Madison, master, from the leeward.

May 17. Liberian cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, master, from the leeward.

May 17. Liberian schooner Perseverance, Boston, master, from the leeward.

May 19. Liberian schooner Teazer, Jones, master, from the leeward.

May 23. Liberian schooner Susanah, Ammons, master, from the leeward.

May 23. Hamburg barque Mary Ann, ———, master, from Edina.

May 23. Hamburg brig Therese, Diebetz, master, from Edina.

DEPARTURES.

May 1. Liberian schooner Perseverance, Boston, master, for the leeward.

May 3. Hamburg brig Therese, Diebetz, master, for the leeward.

May 9. Liberian sloop Nathan Bangs, Hunt, master, for the leeward.

May 12. Liberian sloop Economy, Chase, master, for the leeward.

May 13. Liberian schooner Hannah, Madison, master, for the leeward.

May 20. American ship Madonna, Lawlin, master, for New York; with the passengers named in his arrival, except Mr. J. Moore.

May 20. American barque Adeline, Gamage, master, for the leeward.

May 20. Liberia Packet, Goodmanson, master, for the leeward settlements, with emigrants and passengers.

May 26. Liberian schooner Hannah, Carey, master, for Cape Mount: passengers, Mrs. S. Blackford, and Mrs. D. Stewart.

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THE Vice President has thought proper to purchase the Hamburg schooner "Herold," for the Republic. We are indeed much in want of the use of a vessel, and it is to be regretted that we have not more than one, well armed and equipped to protect our coast, and clear it of slavers. When the purchase was first mentioned to us, we unhesitatingly applauded the measure, and thought the Vice President could not have done a better deed. Since then,

however, we have, in thought at least, seen some reason to change our mind, and to regard the purchase with regret. It would be highly impolitic and indiscreet to state our reasons here, and therefore, we for the present only put down our opinion. Whatever the issue may be—whether the vessel prove a blessing or a curse to our little community, no blame can be attached to the Vice President: for he, no doubt, acted with counsel, and on the best calculation which he could make at the time. The vessel is said to be well built, and is of the burthen of one hundred and twenty tons.

In our last, we noticed the election of Elder Drayton, to the Pastorate of the Baptist Church in this place, and we now propose to say a few words on a subject connected with it.

That the laborer is worthy of his hire, is a maxim of Holy Writ, and a maxim acted upon with all professions, but the clerical. If the gospel ministry be of any importance, it should be supported, and supported too by those who desire it, whenever and wherever they are able. For this purpose it is always expected that sincere and conscientious christians will make some sacrifice. We hope, therefore, that the church will make some provision for the support of Elder Drayton, that he may give himself wholly to the work to which he is called.

That the church is competent to give him an adequate support, there is no doubt. And if any one is disposed to cavil, he has only to enter the church on a Sabbath day, and look upon the respectable congregation assembled. Very few churches in America, except in those pompous edifices in the Atlantic cities, exhibit a greater amount and display of elegance in dress, than is to be seen in

our churches on the Sabbath; and is it not a shame that where there is so much superfluity—so much indulged in, that can be dispensed with, without the least discomfort—the minister who deals out the bread of life and guides to the portals of bliss, should be refused a miserable pittance to feed his body. Let the church go to work and prove her love to God, and her respect for herself, by amply sustaining her pastor.

WE are paying enormous prices to the Native Chiefs for land, if the price paid by Captain Owen, of H. B. M. Ship Eden, is to be assumed as a standard. In a proclamation issued by that officer at Fernando Po, on the 25th December, 1847, we find the following:—

“In obedience to the orders of His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, I directed the first operations of clearing the land on this point, (Point William,) to be commenced on the *first* of November last, and on the *tenth* and *twelfth* following, purchased from the native chiefs and from the tenants of one *small* part of that ground which I now desired to occupy, the full right of property and possession, for which *iron* was paid to the amount of *three bars*.”

It must be recollected that this purchase included the whole settlement of Clarence, its suburbs, &c. &c. This is the way to do it. We paid two thousand dollars for New Cesters.

ROBBERY.—We are doomed to the hardest luck. Loss after loss follows rapidly in turn. Our store on the water side, was entered on the evening of the third inst., and a large quantity of goods abstracted. The hardest part of the matter is, the most of the goods stolen were goods left with us on commission. No trace of the thief has yet been found.

Arrival of the Liberia Packet.

WE copy the following from the National Intelligencer of Monday :

The barque *Liberia Packet* arrived at Baltimore on Friday last, having made the passage from Monrovia to the Capes of the Chesapeake in *twenty-six* days. This is the shortest passage ever made from Liberia to this country, and, taking the character of the voyage into consideration, the working from the coast winds into the trades, and again from these into the variables on our coast, it is one of the shortest ever made by any sailing vessel.

The emigrants who went to Liberia in the Packet are doing well. The "Colonel Howard," with emigrants from Savannah,

had arrived, all well. The colony generally was in a prosperous condition.

The Packet brought home as passengers Judge Benedict, the Chief Justice of the Republic of Liberia; Mr. Russwurm, Governor of the Maryland colony at Cape Palmas, and his wife and daughter; James B. McGill and wife; Messrs. Ball, Walker, Letcher, Merriweather, Youse, Underwood, and Hooper.

The Government of the Republic had purchased a schooner of about one hundred and sixty tons.

Liberia Coffee.

By the Liberia Packet, on her unprecedentedly short passage from Liberia, we have received a consignment of *thirteen bags of coffee*, (averaging about 110 pounds to the bag,) raised on the plantation of Stephen A. Benson, of Bassa.

The quality of Liberia coffee has been pronounced by competent judges, to be equal to any in the world. A standing advertisement in the Liberia papers, offers fifteen cents a pound for it. This is proof of the estimation in which it is held by British traders along that coast.

Any person wishing to make trial of it, can be supplied, by applying, by letter or otherwise, to the Secretary, at the Colonization Rooms in

this city, or to Messrs. Soutter, Brothers & Co., New York city. A sample has also been sent to Dayton, Ohio, and Charleston, S. C., &c.

Coffee will doubtless become one of the most valuable productions of Liberia. It requires but little care or labor in its cultivation. At three years old, the trees frequently begin to yield—at four years old, they give the cultivator a handsome income. Twelve pounds to the tree is an average crop. This is twice as much as trees of the same age yield in the West Indies.

Surely nobody need starve in Liberia with such a source of wealth within their reach.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society; From the 20th of July, to the 20th of August, 1848.

MASSACHUSETTS.	
Boston—From the Mass. Col. Society, per Rev. Joseph Tracy,	200 00
Milton—From "a Lady," to constitute Isaac Wetherell, A. M., of Bangor, Me., a life member of the Am. Col. Society.....	30 00
RHODE ISLAND.	230 00
By Captain George Barker:	
Providence—Thos. J. Stead, Ru-	

fus Waterman, each \$5, cash	
\$1, cash \$5, Gilbert Congdon,	
\$5, Robert H. Ives, \$20, cash	
\$1, cash \$5, B. Abbron, Richard	
Waterman, each \$5, cash \$1..	58 00
Slaterville—A. D. Lockwood, W.	
S. Slater, each \$10, H. Sea-	
grave, \$3.....	23 00
Pawtucket—Rev. C. Blodget, \$5,	
cash \$1.....	6 00
Newport—Cash.....	2 00

Westerly—Rowse Babcock, O. M. Stillman, Oliver D. Wells, each \$5, Rev. Thomas H. Vail, \$2, cash \$1, Edward H. Babcock, \$2, cash 50 cents. 20 50
 109 50

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield—4th July collection in the Congregational church, by the Rev. Lyman H. Atwater. 21 75
 Middleton—From the Middleton Female Col. Society, by Miss Mary H. Hulbert. 59 03
 80 78

NEW JERSEY.

Ringoes—Collection in United First and Second Presbyterian churches, by Rev. J. Kirkpatrick. 24 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

By Rev. John B. Pinney:
 Uniontown—Public collection, \$13, Isaac Beeson, Hon. N. Ewing, Hon. John Huston, James Gibson, Mrs. Eliza Wilson, each \$5, S. D. Oliphant, J. K. Duncan, Dr. H. Campbell, Wm. Barton, each \$2, E. P. Oliphant, James Piper, Esq., Wm. A. West, cash, J. G. Allen, J. & S. Wylie, cash, George Keim, Z. Zudister, E. Bromfield, Souers & Martin, Isaac S. Kyles, each \$1, P. H. Hellm, \$3, William Thorndell, J. K. Hulse, Daniel Husten, each 50 cents, James F. Bunner, 25 cents, Mr. Bailey, 50 cents. 63 25
 Brownsville—Henry Sweitzer, \$5, N. B. Bowman, Mrs. James Bowman, each \$2, D. N. Robinson, \$3. 12 00
 Washington—Daniel Harton, \$15, Rev. Dr. McConaughey, \$5, collection in Presbyt'n church, \$12, Miss Preble, \$3. 35 00
 Beaver Co.—4th July collection in the Westfield Presbyterian church, by the Rev. Alg. Syd. McMaster. 13 00
 New Berlin—Collections in three small congregations, in New Berlin, \$5 38, Millinburgh, \$1 40, Harton, \$2 22. 9 00
 132 25

MARYLAND.

Frederick—Collection taken up in the Presbyterian church, by Dea. Abraham Haff. 9 00
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
 Washington City—Collection in Christ church, Navy Yard, by Rev. H. Bean. 7 00

VIRGINIA.

Clarksburgh—4th July collection in the Presbyterian church, by Rev. E. Qullin. 3 00
 Morgantown—4th July collection in the Presbyterian church, by Rev. James Davis. 5 00
 Draper's Valley—From "a friend," by the Rev. George Painter. 5 00
 Beaver Creek—Collection in Beaver Creek Presbyterian church, per Rev. John B. Pinney. 4 70
 Fredericksburg—Contribution by the Rev. E. C. McGuire's congregation. 20 00
 Fluvanna Co.—Collection in the Presbyt'n church, Fork Union, by the Rev. Geo. W. Leyburn, Christiansburg—From Mr. Thos. Inglis, by Rev. N. Chevalier. 5 00
 Alexandria—From Christ church, Alexandria, Virginia, being the amount of a collection on Sunday, July 30, 1848, by the Rev. C. B. Dana. 20 00

OHIO.

By David Christy, Esq.:
 Dayton—H. Stoddard, Esq., J. D. Phillips, Esq., each \$10, Rev. Dr. Anderson, Dr. John Steele, Mrs. Phebe Steele, S. F. Chaffin, E. Brown, Thos. Brown, S. B. Brown, Joseph Barnett, Saul M. King, C. H. Spinning, Joseph Davidson, each \$5, J. M. Daniel, W. J. McKinney, cash, J. D. Loomis, W. Parrott, each \$3, Samuel McPherson, J. F. Edgar, Jacob Wonderly, J. M. Wagoner, G. Gephart, George Jewell, each \$2, Dr. Haines, cash, C. C. Patterson, Robert J. Lamme, H. Vantuyt, W. T. Frankeberger, cash, M. Varian, H. S. Williams, D. Davis, J. Estabrook, John Garner, D. M. Curtis, John Holmes, each \$1, Hon. R. C. Schenck, annual subscription, \$10. 126 00
 Xenia—William Cooper, \$3, S. Adams, \$5, J. Ewing, \$2, J. Allison, J. A. Scott, A. Frader, Samuel Puterbaugh, Dr. Drake, Dr. Cowden, each \$1, Lewis Rogers, C. Vigus, J. H. Hicks, Jesse Law, S. Crumbaugh, each 50 cents, Mrs. Margaret Galloway, \$2, from the Green Co. Col. Society, \$32, the Female Aux. Col. Society, of Xenia, \$25, collection in the Rev. H. Millan's congregation, \$20. 97 50
 Yellow Springs—Rev. Wm. Mills, \$5, J. H. Brown, \$3. 8 00
 Clifton—Bennet Lewis. 1 00

<i>Cedarville</i> —John Orr, J. C. Nesbit, each \$2, Dr. Dill, \$1. collection by Col. Society, \$7 90, James Small, Esq., 50 cents.	13 50
<i>Columbus</i> —J. Ridgway, jr., J. Ridgway, cash, L. Humphrey & Co., Jacob Grubb, Nathan Lawson, Dr. Goodale, Robert Neill, J. Whitehill, A. H. Pinney, each \$5, Thomas Moodie, Esq., \$3, cash, Silas Wilcox, D. H. Taft, H. Hubbard, M. Gooding, J. S. Abbott, Mr. McKee, each \$1.	60 00
<i>Granville</i> —Serenio Wright, \$10, annual subscription, Dr. W. S. Richards, \$2, H. Bancroft, S. Bancroft, each \$5, A. J. Richard, \$3, Knowles Linnell, R. Granger, each \$2, Dr. Spelsman, \$3.	32 00
<i>Newark</i> —Contribution of the 1st Presbyt'n congregation, \$28 35, by Rev. W. Wylee, Wm. Richards, Esq., \$2, cash, William Shields, G. J. Penney, J. W. Benedict, each \$1.	34 35
<i>Pleasant Hill and Norwich</i> —4th July collection in, by Rev. S. Willson	8 00
<i>Cambridge</i> —Collection in the Presbyterian church, by Rev. William Wallace.	3 00
	<hr/> 333 25

INDIANA.

<i>Jeffersonville</i> —4th July collection in St. Paul's church, by Rev. Charles H. Page.	5 00
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ILLINOIS.

<i>Macomb</i> —Collection in the Presbyterian church, by the Rev. Wm. K. Stewart, pastor.	8 00
<i>Jacksonville</i> —From the Ill. State Col. Society, by Rev. J. B. Crist, through Mr. Lincoln.	50 00
	<hr/> 58 00

KENTUCKY.

By Rev. Alexander M. Cowan:	
<i>Scott County</i> —John McCaw, \$10, Dr. D. G. Hatch, Mrs. M. A. Lemmon, Charles Eckles, each \$5, Dr. W. L. Sutton, \$4, Charles Nichols, \$2.	31 00
<i>Fayette County</i> —Isaac Vanmeter, \$10, Dr. Kennard, \$5.	15 00
<i>Boyle County</i> —J. H. Jacob, M. G. Youce, each \$20, Jesse Smith, \$10, C. Rhodes, \$5.	55 00
<i>Lincoln County</i> —David Williams, \$4 85, G. W. Welch, \$3, Woods Brigs, \$2, G. F. Lee, G. B. Anderson, Waller Nichols, A. N. Walker, T. Hawker, each \$1, Andrew Thompson,	

Robert Givens, each 50 cents, Logan Morrison, 10 cents.	15 95
<i>Louisville</i> —Mrs. S. Garvin, \$45, W. Richards, \$20, Rev. W. Hill, Rev. Dr. E. P. Humphrey, Abraham Hite, Wallace & Lethgow, Samuel Cassady, Mrs. E. Cassady, Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. W. L. Brackenridge, Miss Mary A. McNutt, each \$10, P. R. Atwood, L. Ruffner, J. M. Rutherford, J. P. Curtis, W. B. Clifton, A. Peter, W. H. Field, Dr. S. B. Richardson, Rev. Wm. Crawford, W. E. Glover, Isaac Everett, J. W. Anderson, Mrs. Caroline Anderson, each \$5, S. B. Jackson, James C. Venable, Thomas A. Haley, each \$3, B. Hopkins, A. Dooning, each \$2, collection, \$10 05.	243 05
	<hr/> 360 00

TENNESSEE.

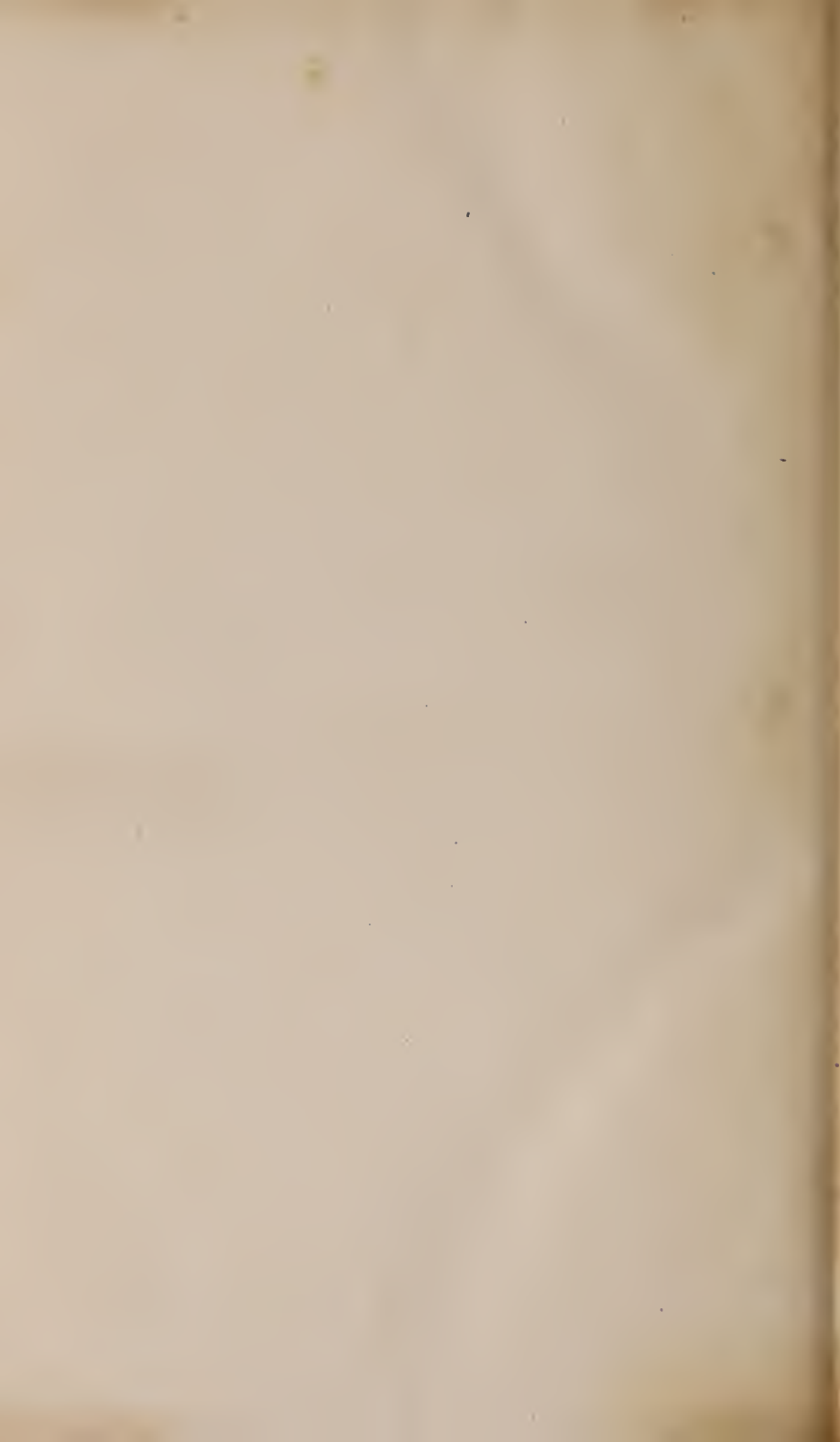
<i>Memphis</i> —Collections in the 1st and 2d Presbyterian churches, by Rev. John H. Gray.	22 30
<i>Madisonville</i> —4th July collection in churches, by Rev. A. A. Mathes.	4 00
<i>Murfreesborough</i> —4th July collection in the Presbyterian church, by Rev. William Eagleton.	10 00
<i>Tuckahoe</i> —Collection in the Presbyterian church, Hopewell, \$6 25, and in Presbyterian church, New Market, \$6 75, by Rev. John McCampbell.	13 00
	<hr/> 49 30

MISSISSIPPI.

<i>Natchez</i> —From the Mississippi Col. Society, per Thomas Henderson, Esq., Secretary.	700 00
Total Contributions.	<hr/> \$2,230 93

FOR REPOSITORY.

<i>RHODE ISLAND</i> .— <i>Pawtucket</i> —Joseph Smith, to September, '48, \$1 50, Wm Field, to January, '49, \$3. <i>Providence</i> —Professor Alexis Caswell, to July, '50, \$1 50, Stephen Arnold, to August, '49, \$1 50.	7 50
<i>NEW YORK</i> .— <i>Albany</i> —G. W. Newell, Esq., to August, '49,	1 50
<i>PENNSYLVANIA</i> .— <i>Pittsburg</i> —Miss Stone, by C. E. Stone, to 28th July, '48.	3 00
<i>NORTH CAROLINA</i> .— <i>Newbern</i> —Rv. Daniel Stratton, to 29 July, '48,	3 00
Total Repository.	15 00
Total Contributions.	<hr/> 2,220 93
Aggregate Amount.	<hr/> <u>\$2,245 93</u>

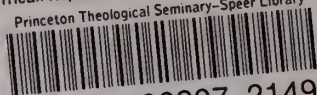


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